

was 56 inches, and the greatest circumference of a horn of a male specimen at the base $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mr. Blyth, the original describer of *Ovis poli*, from its horns, was justified in expecting, from their enormous size, a correspondingly large-bodied animal; but, in reality, such does not appear to exist. Although the distance between the tips of the horns seems to be generally about equal to the length of the body, and although the horns are very much larger, but not thicker or equally massive with those of the *Ovis ammon* of the Himalayas, the body of the latter seems to be comparatively higher. Still it is possible that the *Ovis poli* of the Pamir may stand higher than the specimens described, which were obtained from the Thian Shan range.

Large flocks of *Ovis poli* were observed on the undulating high plateau to the south of the Chadow-Kul, where grass vegetation is abundant. At the time the officers of the Mission visited this ground, *i. e.* in the beginning of January, it was the rutting-season. The characters of the ground upon the Pamir and upon the part of the Thian Shan inhabited by these wild sheep are exactly similar.

3. On a new Genus and Species of Bird from the West Indies.

By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Received May 30, 1874.]

(Plate LIV.)

In a collection of Jamaican birds recently received by Mr. A. Boucard of Great Russell Street, there occurred a bird for the examination of which I am indebted to him.

It appears to be closely allied to *Phœnicophilus palmarum*, but nevertheless to be generically distinct. I propose to call it

PHŒNICOMANES, gen. nov.

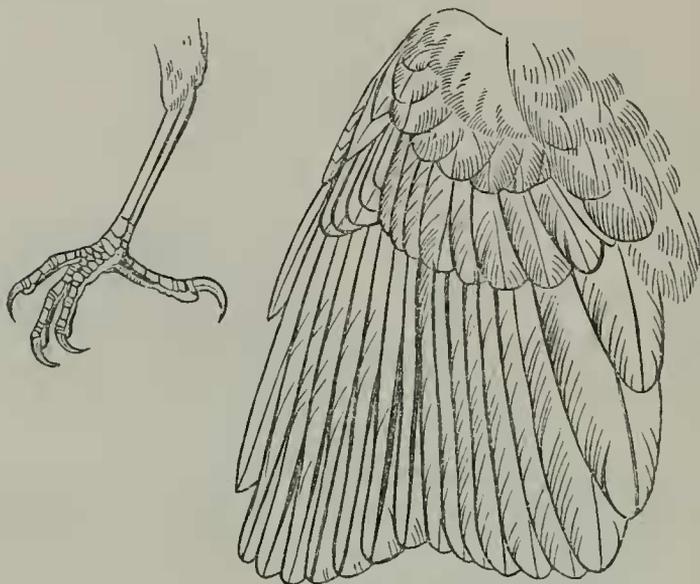
Allied to *Phœnicophilus*, but easily distinguished by its longer and more attenuated bill and especially by its short first primary. The type is

PHŒNICOMANES IORA, sp. nov. (Plate LIV.)

Above blackish, with a deep indigo lustre, many of the feathers of the crown and back tinged with yellow, apparently the remains of a previous plumage; forehead brighter yellow; lores and a distinct eyebrow bright yellow, as also are the rest of the sides of the face, excepting the upper margin of the ear-coverts, which are blackish; quills blackish, the primaries narrowly margined with yellow, the secondaries very broadly with indigo; rump and upper tail-coverts greyish, the feathers very fluffy and washed slightly with yellowish; tail black, glossed with dull indigo, and crossed with indistinct wavy lines when held to the light; entire under surface brilliant yellow, the flanks very long and fluffy, inclining to greyish white, slightly tinged

with greenish ; under wing-coverts and inner lining of quills white, with a slight tinge of bright yellow on the bend of the wing. Total length 5·7 inches, culmen 0·9, wing 2·8, tail 2·3, tarsus 0·9.

Hab. Jamaica.



Foot and wing of *Phœnicomanes iora*.

I have chosen the specific name *iora* because of the extraordinary resemblance which the bird bears to the members of that eastern genus, even to the half black and green plumage which is so often met with. I have shown the unique specimen of the type to Mr. Slater, who indicated to me the probability of the true affinities of the bird being with *Phœnicophilus* ; and he is of opinion that these two forms belong rather to the *Vireonidæ* than to the *Tanagridæ*, with which *Phœnicophilus* is generally placed.

Lastly I have taken pains to ascertain the exact habitat of the species, and believe that M. Boucard's assurance of its Jamaican origin is to be relied on.

4. On some new Species of *Erigone* from North America.

By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A., C.M.Z.S.

[Received June 2, 1874.]

(Plate LV.)

A small collection of minute Spiders, all belonging to the genus *Erigone* (Westr.), and received in January last from Mr. J. H. Emerton, of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., contained twelve species ; of these, two are identical with species found in Europe, and ten